

PEKING REVIEW

20

May 18, 1973

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**Reliable Way to Realize
Industrialization**

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**Youth Should Stand in the Forefront
Of the Revolutionary Ranks**

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**Prosperous Cambodian Liberated
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Comrades Chou En-lai and Chang Chun-chiao Meet Vietnamese Comrades-in-Arms

Comrade Chou En-lai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, and Comrade Chang Chun-chiao, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, had a meeting with Comrade Le Duc Tho, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, and Comrade Hoang Van Hoan, Member of the Political Bureau of the V.N.W.P. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly, on the afternoon of May 11. The comrades-in-arms of the two countries had a very cordial and friendly conversation.

En route to Paris to confer with U.S. presidential assistant Dr. Henry Kissinger, Comrade Le Duc Tho arrived in the Chinese capital at noon, May 11. Comrade Le Duc Tho and his party left Peking the following morning for the French capital.

Norwegian Foreign Minister in China

Premier Chou En-lai met Norwegian Foreign Minister and Mrs. Dagfinn Vaarvik and their party on the afternoon of May 12.

The Norwegian Foreign Minister was on a friendly visit at the invitation of his Chinese counterpart Chi Peng-fei. His visit was preceded by the Scandinavian official air agreement negotiating delegation led by deputy department head Bogh of the Norwegian Foreign Ministry. Governmental air transport agreements were initialled on May 8 between China and Norway, China and Denmark, and China and Sweden.

Speaking on May 9 at the banquet in honour of the Norwegian guests, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei praised the Norwegian people — a nation described by its poet Bjornstjerne Bjornson as one "storm-scarred o'er the ocean" — for their unremitting efforts in recent years to safeguard the independence and sovereignty of their country. The Foreign Minister added that the opening of an air line as a result of the civil aviation agreement initialled the previous day would link China and Norway, two friendly countries which are geographically thousands of miles from each other.

In his speech, the Norwegian Foreign Minister noted that there had been great development in the relations between the two countries, particularly the close and smooth co-operation in navigation, and he was sure this co-operation would continue to grow. The aviation negotiations just concluded in Peking, he said, would also improve communications between the two countries. The Norwegian Government wished to increase its contacts with China in the political, trade, social, cultural and other fields.

The foreign ministers of the two countries signed on behalf of their respective governments a civil air transport agreement on May 12 in the Chinese capital.

Prime Minister Tanaka Meets Liao Cheng-chih

Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka met the leader of the visiting delegation of the China-Japan Friendship Association Liao Cheng-chih at his official residence on May 14. The two sides had a cordial and friendly conversation.

Present at the meeting were Sumu Nikaido, Chief Cabinet Secretary, and Kenzo Yoshida, Director of the Asian Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Chinese Ambassador to Japan Chen Chu and Lin Li-yun, a delegation member, were also present.

At the start of the meeting, Prime Minister Tanaka presented Liao Cheng-chih with three coloured photographs of the two giant pandas which had been a gift from the Chinese people to the Japanese people.

The delegation has been visiting Japan since April 16. From May 2 to 10, it went in four groups to the Osaka area, the Sea of Japan coast, the northeast and western regions respectively. Liao Cheng-chih and his party returned to Tokyo from Hakone on May 8.

Algerian Delegation Ends Visit

"Algeria and some other countries have raised their voices for 'a Mediterranean of the Mediterranean countries,' demanding the withdrawal of foreign warships from the Mediterranean so as to make it a peaceful sea. This is fully justifiable and just. The Chinese Government and people resolutely oppose the hegemony and power politics practised by the super-powers in the Mediterranean and other parts of the world, and firmly support the just stand and demands of Algeria and other countries."

This is what Chinese Vice-Minister of National Defence Hsiao Ching-kuang said on the evening of May 2 at a banquet he gave in honour of the Algerian delegation led by Colonel Mohamed Ben-Ahmed, Member of the Algerian Revolutionary Council.

Colonel Ahmed and his party were on a friendly visit to this country as guests of the Chinese Ministry of National Defence. The delegation visited the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region in the company of Kang Lin, Deputy Commander of the Peking Units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The Algerian

(Continued on p. 6.)

Reliable Way to Realize Industrialization

The Seventh Session of the United Nations Industrial Development Board opened in Vienna on May 7. It was attended by representatives of the 45 member countries. Following is a slightly abridged translation of the speech by Chinese Representative Wang Yueh-yi at the May 8 meeting. Subheads are ours.—Ed.

IT is the common desire of the people of the developing countries to develop their national industries and achieve the industrialization of their countries. As we all know, without industry there can be no economic independence, no well-being for the people and no prosperity or strength for the nation. However, any country which wants to develop its independent industry must first of all attain political independence and persistently defend it in the course of building up its industry. In this regard, the Chinese people have traversed a tortuous road and gained some experience. In the dark days of old China, some people explored the so-called way of "saving the country through industrialization," thinking that they could develop national industry and find a way for the country to attain independent development simply by borrowing construction funds, importing equipment and introducing scientific and technical know-how from abroad. But try as they might, China became poorer and weaker and remained subject to foreign oppression and bullying. Later, through their practice in struggle, the Chinese people gradually awoke to the fact that the root cause of China's poverty and backwardness lay in the aggression, oppression and plunder by colonialism and imperialism. Through waging repeated heroic struggles under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung and the Communist Party of China, the Chinese people finally overthrew the reactionary rule of the imperialists and their running dogs and took their destiny into their own hands. Only then did they win the right to build a new country on their own land and develop their national industry, thus opening up broad prospects for the development of the forces of production.

We are pleased to note that gratifying achievements have been attained by many developing countries in defending their national independence, developing their national economies and building their national industries. By relying on the diligent work of their people, they have started from scratch and built up a number of industrial enterprises, gradually lifting their countries from poverty and backwardness left over from the past. However, the progress of the developing coun-

tries in building and developing their own industries is on the whole still rather slow. The fundamental reason is that the aftermath of long years of aggression, oppression and exploitation by colonialism, imperialism and neo-colonialism has not been totally eliminated, and the policies of expansion and plunder pushed by big-power hegemonism today are placing numerous obstacles in the way of industrial building of the developing countries. Thus, although there are bright prospects for the national industrial development and industrialization of the developing countries, the road will by no means be smooth and prolonged efforts and hard struggle are called for.

Rely Mainly On One's Own Efforts

The practice of the struggles of many developing countries prove that the reliable way to develop national industry and realize industrialization is to rely mainly on one's own efforts while taking international aid as an auxiliary on the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

Self-reliance means that a country should proceed from its actual conditions and rely on the strength and wisdom of its people to eliminate imperialist influence gradually and in a prepared and planned way, gain control of its own economic lifelines, exploit its own natural resources and develop agriculture, light industries and heavy industries that conform to the needs of its people.

We have learnt from our experience that for a faster development of the industry of a developing country like China, it is necessary to handle properly the relationship between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry. In her national economic development, China has followed the general policy of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor." Agriculture not only supplies the people with daily necessities such as grain and cotton, but also provides raw materials and markets for industry. Without agriculture, there can be no light industry. And along with the gradual advance in agro-technology and the consequent increasing demands for farm machinery and other equipment and materials, agriculture will represent ever bigger markets for heavy industry. The development of light industry requires less investment while yielding quicker results; it can thus accumulate more funds for the further development of heavy industry. As agriculture and light industry develop,

heavy industry, assured of its markets and funds, will develop faster, and the people's purchasing power will increase too. Heavy industry is the core of our country's economic construction and the basis for the industrialization of the country and the modernization of agriculture. On the basis of agricultural development and along with the development of light industry, we have developed heavy industry in a planned way to increase the output of means of production and provide ever more technical equipment for the mechanization of agriculture and the further development of industry itself, thus bringing into full play the role of industry as the leading factor in the national economy.

In developing industry, we pay attention to giving play to the initiative of both the central and the local authorities, walking on two legs by combining indigenous and modern methods and building a combination of big, small and medium-sized enterprises. We have gradually built a number of necessary large enterprises which are the backbone of modern industry. At the same time, in order to bring the initiative of the broad masses into fuller play and speed up our industrial development, we have built more small and medium-sized enterprises which can more readily utilize the local manpower and financial resources and the scattered natural resources. They can be located much closer to the raw material sources and consumption centres, thus facilitating the rational deployment of productive forces and a more balanced economic development in different regions.

Such an approach, of course, has been adopted in the light of China's specific conditions. China's economy today is still comparatively backward, and the level of her industrial development remains rather low. We must work hard, learn modestly from other peoples their advanced experience in industrial development, accelerate our socialist industrialization and strive to make a greater contribution to humanity.

Self-Reliance Does Not Exclude Sincere and Effective International Aid

Self-reliance in no way means shutting one's doors to sincere and effective international aid. The economic and technical exchanges carried out between countries on the principles of equality, mutual benefit and helping supply each other with needed goods also contribute to a country's self-reliant industrial development, since it makes up for each other's deficiencies. As many developing countries are now faced with difficulties in their industrialization programmes, countries with developed industries have a greater obligation to provide them with practical and effective aid without attaching any conditions or demanding any privileges.

We hold that countries giving truly internationalist aid must strictly respect the sovereignty and equality of the recipient countries, attach no conditions and ask for no privileges. If one thinks that by giving another something he is entitled to dictate everything to the recipient, or arbitrarily tears up agreements, with-

draws experts and sabotages the recipient's industrial effort when the latter refuses to be ordered about, this is out-and-out hegemonism and neo-colonialism.

Countries giving truly internationalist aid must help the recipient countries stand on their own feet and assist them in developing their national industries independently according to their own needs and possibilities. If in the name of "helping" other countries raise "the capability of utilizing natural resources by the industry," one incorporates most or even all of their natural resources into one's own sphere of utilization to be plundered at will and continues deliberately to develop and maintain the recipient countries' unitary economy and primary goods production, if one "helps industrialize" developing countries in such a way as to turn their industries into subsidiaries depending on oneself and serving as one's raw materials suppliers or processing plants, then this is neo-colonialism par excellence. Under such practice, the recipient countries will become poorer and poorer and incur more and more debts, their people's purchasing power will dwindle and the world market will shrink more and more, and inflation, overproduction and economic and political crises will be inevitable. In that case, how can one speak of relaxation of world tensions?

Countries giving truly internationalist aid must think of the interests of the recipient countries by placing themselves in the latter's position. They should provide aid in the form of interest-free or low-interest loans, or gratuitously. In case of difficulty, the recipient countries should be allowed to postpone repayment on loans due from them. The equipment should be of high quality and provided at fair and reasonable prices. The experts sent to the recipient countries should earnestly and conscientiously impart their technical know-how and should not seek any special amenities. Such practices as extending loans at high-interest rate, truculently pressing for repayments, forcibly selling obsolete equipment at high prices, stopping the supply of spares and parts required by old equipment, monopolizing technical know-how by various means, extorting high prices for the "transfer of technology," failing after such transfer to earnestly impart crucial technique to workers and cadres of the recipient countries, and ordering people about and lording it over them in the recipient countries, these practices are all detrimental to the interests of the recipient countries and run counter to genuine internationalist aid.

Effective economic and technical co-operation is gradually growing among us developing countries. Our countries shared a common lot in the past and face a similar situation, so it is easiest for us to know each other's real needs. Although the mutual help and co-operation among us in the field of industrial development is not yet on a large scale, it is international economic relations of a new type with a boundless future. As national construction advances in different countries and as international economic relations ex-

pand, economic and technical exchanges among states will also further grow. Every nation, big or small, has its own strong and weak points. Countries should treat each other as equals, learn from each other, make up for each other's deficiencies and secure joint development.

Problems Confronting UNIDO

UNIDO was established on the initiative of the great community of developing countries. We hope that UNIDO will play a role as it should in "helping, promoting and accelerating the industrialization of the developing countries," in helping the developing countries learn from one another and exchange their experience and in promoting the economic and technical exchanges among nations.

We have consistently held that the affairs of the world must be handled by all the countries of the world. The affairs of UNIDO should be handled by all its participants. We have noted that some reasonable opinions of many developing countries have not been put into effect because of the boycott and obstruction

of certain big powers. This abnormal situation should be changed. UNIDO should follow the principle of equitable geographical representation in the appointment of its officers and increase the number of those from developing countries and should not tolerate control and monopoly in any form.

Since the founding of UNIDO, it has implemented a number of aid projects in regard to developing countries. If UNIDO is to play a greater role, it should listen to the voice of the developing countries and see new and truly effective methods of assistance, covering the whole process from survey to designing, building of enterprise, giving guidance in trial production and teaching technical know-how, and should not confine its assistance to pre-investment activities. In this respect, it will be meaningful if UNIDO can at present initiate some projects which, though small in scope, are exemplary. We are ready to work with our colleagues and make what little contribution we can in this respect, and we will do our part to make this session a fruitful one.

(Continued from p. 3.)

guests left Peking on May 10 for a visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China met the entire delegation on the eve of its departure.

Closer Ties Between Chinese And Iranian Sports Circles

In a toast at the banquet on May 7 given by the Chinese Minister of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission Wang Meng in honour of Iranian General Ali Hoojat Kashani and his wife, the general said that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Iran, their friendship has fruitfully developed. Thanks to the great importance attached to them by his Imperial Majesty Pahlavi, the Shahanshah, and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, relations between the two countries today have entered a new stage, he said. He went on to say: We have been looking forward to receiving in Teheran our friends from Chinese sports circles.

To strengthen the friendly relations and co-operation between Chi-

nese and Iranian sports circles, General Hoojat, Assistant to the Prime Minister and President of the Physical Education Organization of Iran, was invited to China for a friendly visit. On May 8, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Wang Meng and Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Iranian general and his party.

The Iranian guests concluded their visit and left Kwangchow on May 12.

Guests From Abroad

Friends from many countries have visited China before and after International Labour Day. Some of them are:

Isabel Martinez de Peron, wife of former Argentine President Juan Domingo Peron and Vice-President of the Justicialist Party of Argentina. Mrs. Peron was in China at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. Premier Chou En-lai and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee Keng Piao on May 13 met and feted Mrs. Peron and the Argentine guests accompanying her.

Max Petitpierre, former Head of the Political Department of Switzerland, and his wife. The couple came on a visit at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-President of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs Chou Pei-yuan met the Swiss guests on May 9.

Amalia Cardenas, wife of the late Mexican President Cardenas. She and her party were in China as the guests of Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and his wife Yu Li-chun. Premier Chou En-lai and Madame Teng Ying-chao met the Mexican guests on May 2.

The delegation of the Chilean School of Aviation "Capitan Avalos" with General of Aviation Gabriel Van Schouwen as its leader and Commander of Squadron Carlos Jimenez Vargas as its deputy leader. Hsueh Shao-ching, Deputy Commander of the Air Force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, gave a banquet on May 7 in honour of the Chilean guests. The delegation left Peking on May 9 for a visit to Shanghai and Hangchow and concluded its China visit on May 12.

Youth Should Stand in the Forefront Of the Revolutionary Ranks

— Some understanding gained from studying
"The Orientation of the Youth Movement"

by Tan Wen

THE Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao delivered his well-known speech *The Orientation of the Youth Movement* on May 4, 1939, China's Youth Day.¹ In it, he developed his ideas on the question of the Chinese revolution, summed up the historical experience of China's youth movement since the 1919 May 4th Movement and formulated the correct line for the youth movement. It was the programme of the youth movement during the democratic revolution and also is its guiding principle during the socialist revolution. In China at present when work concerning the youth is going forward vigorously and youth league congresses have been convened in various provinces and municipalities, re-studying this article will enable our work on the youth to advance in a still better way along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Chairman Mao pointed out in the article: "What role have China's young people played since the May 4th Movement? In a way they have played a vanguard role—a fact recognized by everybody except the diehards. What is a vanguard role? It means taking the lead and marching in the forefront of the revolutionary ranks." He also said that young people are "an army on one of the fronts against imperialism and feudalism, and an important army too." "What then is the main force? The workers and peasants." Chairman Mao's brilliant thesis on the youth movement's role in the people's revolutionary movement is the Marxist viewpoint required by us to understand the youth movement correctly.

Making up 90 per cent of the population, Chinese workers and peasants are the main force of revolution. Without them we can neither win the fight against imperialism and feudalism, nor can we seize victory for the cause of socialism. The youth movement is always a part of the proletarian revolutionary movement, either in the period of democratic revolution or socialist revolution. Sensitive to politics, youth have great revolutionary enthusiasm. However, to play their revolutionary role of an important army, they "must unite with the broad masses of workers and peasants and become one with them." Youth movement is sure to be led astray if the role of youth, divorced from the main force of workers and peasants and from the Party leadership, is incorrectly emphasized. On the other hand, negation of the youth's revolutionary role and

abolition of the youth movement is also very harmful to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

In the struggle against imperialism and feudalism, thousands upon thousands of China's young people gradually deepened their understanding of integration with the workers and peasants. They "went into their [workers' and peasants'] midst and became propagandists and organizers among them," standing in the forefront of the revolutionary movement. During the period of socialist revolution, not only has the role of youth not been weakened, but it has been brought into fuller play. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, China's youth have persisted in integrating with workers and peasants and receiving re-education from them. They have thus tempered themselves and played an important part in socialist revolution and socialist construction. The emergence of young heroes like Huang Chi-kuang,² Lei Feng,³ Chin Hsun-hua⁴ and Chen Tai-shan⁵ fully shows the revolutionary outlook of China's younger generation nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Red Guards stepped forward to rebel against the revisionist line and became revolutionary path-breakers to write another chapter in the history of China's youth movement. The struggle in the past two decades shows that China's youth who make up one-fifth of the population are shock brigades on every front. It is justified to call them a vigorous, important army in the whole revolutionary contingent.

The proletariat is the greatest class in the history of mankind and has the brightest future. It has always attached great importance to the youth and has faith in them. It has guided the revolutionary youth movement to link up with the entire revolutionary movement, making it an indispensable component part of the whole revolutionary cause of the proletariat. On the contrary, all the decadent reactionary classes, out of the needs of their own classes, always fear the struggle by revolutionary youth and try to disintegrate, utilize and sabotage their movement. In pushing ahead with their erroneous lines, the ringleaders of various opportunist lines in the Party always count on the youth and do their best to undermine the youth movement which is guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Alternating coercion with praise and cheating, Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers tried to induce young people to be their tools in restoring capitalism. How-

ever, the future awaiting the opportunist ringleaders who sabotaged the revolutionary youth movement was not a good one. Their schemes were crushed, their absurdities criticized and turned into good teaching material by negative example.

Chairman Mao has pointed out: **"The young people are the most active and vital force in society. They are the most eager to learn and the least conservative in their thinking. This is especially so in the era of socialism."** Paying attention to bringing the revolutionary role of youth into play and strengthening work concerning them is not only required for the needs of present socialist revolution and construction, but is also a matter of fundamental importance in training millions of successors to the cause of proletarian revolution and in preventing and combating revisionism. The establishment of China's socialist system emancipates the youth politically and ideologically. The spread of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and the ever-deepening socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts provide young people with the best conditions for mastering revolutionary theories in their resolute fight against the bourgeoisie and revisionism. The vigorous development of socialist construction makes it possible for them to develop their talents to the full and increase their ability in battling nature. All this is favourable in training and educating the young people, mobilizing their revolutionary initiative and encouraging them to be in the forefront of the revolutionary ranks in the period of socialism. We should act according to Chairman Mao's instruction and make full use of these conditions to guide the young people to perform their role as a revolutionary army on one of the fronts.

As a revolutionary army in the historical period of socialism, in order to **"fight bravely and resolutely for the great cause of socialism,"** young people must, under Party leadership, firmly bear in mind the Party's basic line in the historical period of socialism and regard the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevention of capitalist restoration as their most important task. The existence of class enemies at home and abroad determines the protracted and complex nature of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between Marxism and revisionism and especially the struggle in the ideological field. To win victories, the proletariat as well as the youth should act according to Chairman Mao's instruction of **"criticizing and repudiating the bourgeoisie"** and **"criticizing revisionism,"** stand in the forefront of the ever-deepening socialist revolution and carry the struggle against the bourgeoisie and revisionism on the political and ideological fronts through to the end.

Nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought, the younger generation is the least conservative in its thinking. It is eager for socialist new things and dares to challenge everything decadent. As soon as it grasps the truth, the younger generation will destroy all resistance. Since the founding of New China, the young people have contributed their share in the three great revolutionary movements — class struggle, the struggle for production

and scientific experiment — and in criticizing the bourgeoisie and revisionism and capitalist tendencies in the realm of the superstructure. Previously unknown, large numbers of revolutionary young people in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution have acted in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions and carried out timely and powerful criticism of the revisionist line. In the last few years, millions of educated young people have gone to settle down in the countryside, pounding away at the centuries-old concept of despising manual labour and workers and peasants through their revolutionary actions. All this shows that young people are able to shoulder together with workers and peasants the glorious task of criticizing the bourgeoisie and revisionism. These actions of theirs are good indeed! In order to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and to guarantee that our socialist motherland will never change its political colour, China's young people must, under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, regard criticizing various bourgeois and revisionist ideas as their regular and important task. In the struggle, they should keep to Marxism and oppose revisionism, keep to the socialist road and oppose the capitalist road, uphold the proletarian world outlook and oppose the bourgeois world outlook. Young people should be daring in pitting themselves against all action and speech divorced from socialism. They should raise their vigilance against, be good at discerning, resolutely criticize and guard against erosion by bourgeois ideas and the evil practices of the exploiting classes. During the present movement of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, it is especially necessary for young people to be with the workers and peasants, read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism. They must firmly grasp the essence of the revisionist lines of Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers, carry out deep-going revolutionary mass criticism to enhance their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, thus becoming more conscientious in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in their work.

Another historical and glorious task of youth during the period of socialism is to become a heroic shock brigade, in the true sense of the term, in the socialist construction of the motherland. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we have smashed the old China and built a socialist new China with initial prosperity. Yet China is still a developing country. To further develop our socialist economy, consolidate the socialist system and the dictatorship of the proletariat and to fulfil our bounden great internationalist task of helping the world's oppressed and exploited people, we must speed up the tempo of construction so as to build China in the not too distant future into a strong socialist country with a modern industry, agriculture, science, culture and national defence. Historically, this glorious yet arduous task has fallen on the shoulders of the younger generation and all our people. As Chairman Mao has taught us: **"We**

must help all our young people to understand that ours is still a very poor country, that we cannot change this situation radically in a short time, and that only through the united efforts of our younger generation and all our people, working with their own hands, can China be made strong and prosperous within a period of several decades." Young people working in every field of socialist construction must respond enthusiastically to Chairman Mao's great call with deeds and resolutely integrate with workers and peasants in the struggle for production and scientific experiment as well as at every post. They should defy difficulties, work selflessly, study hard, display the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act, be brave in making innovations and take the road their predecessors have never travelled, so as to build China into a strong and prosperous country with their own hands.

Socialist construction and battling nature is not plain sailing. However, so long as we, under Party leadership, make up our minds to go through hardships for a good future for the motherland and people, display the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, take veteran revolutionary Iron Man Wang⁶ of the Taching Oilfield as our example and play the role of a shock brigade and work with a down-to-earth spirit like the "iron girls" team⁷ in Tachai, we can overcome any difficulty, no matter how big. To achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, young people should not only work with a soaring revolutionary spirit, but make efforts to master knowledge in modern culture, science and technology in order to be both red and expert. The most eager to learn and full of initiative, young people are a vital force. Since ancient times, those who dare to make inventions by toppling superstitions have frequently been young people at the beginning. This is especially so in the socialist era. Young people should make efforts to study culture, science and technology for the revolution and advance continuously.

Referring to the youth movement in Yen-an as the model for the youth movement throughout the country, Chairman Mao emphasized in his article: **"The youth of Yen-an have achieved solidarity and unity."** Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the great unity of the revolutionary youth of the whole country and their close unity with all the other people in the land is an important guarantee for winning new victories in China's socialist revolution and construction. The Communist Youth League should be the core of uniting and educating the young people. Its task is to pay attention to the characteristics of the young people in organizing and leading them to stand in the forefront of socialist revolution and construction while fulfilling the Party's central tasks. In accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction to **keep fit, study hard and work well**, it should pay attention to young people's health, to young workers' and peasants' political study and raising their educational level, to the life of the educated youth who have gone to settle in the countryside, and further uniting and organizing the young

people around the movement of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work and around various tasks in socialist revolution and socialist construction. The Communist Youth League should not only unite the progressive youth, but should also be good at uniting with young people who are not so advanced for the time being to make progress and struggle together.

The brilliant thinking elaborated in *The Orientation of the Youth Movement* by Chairman Mao illuminates the road forward for China's youth. Revolutionary youth will live up to the expectations of the Party and Chairman Mao, shoulder the historic task, devote their youthful vitality to the great cause of socialism and always stand in the forefront of the revolutionary ranks.

"Young people of the whole country, bestir yourselves!"

NOTES

¹The May 4th Movement, a great revolutionary movement against imperialism and feudalism by the Chinese people, broke out on May 4, 1919. Thousands of Peking students gathered and demonstrated in Tien An Men Square that day to oppose the traitorous actions of the warlord government that was going to sign the Versailles "peace treaty" which the imperialists had prepared to encroach upon China's sovereignty. This movement later developed into a mass movement with the working class as its main force. It marked the beginning of China's new-democratic revolution. In the initial stage of the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45), May 4 was adopted as China's Youth Day by the youth organization of the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Region under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. It was officially proclaimed China's Youth Day after the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949.

²A fighter in the Chinese People's Volunteers. During the battle of Sangkamryung in Korea on October 20, 1952, he silenced enemy machine-gun fire with his own body and thus ensured victory in the battle. He was honoured with the title of "Hero, Special Class" by the Chinese People's Volunteers.

³A great proletarian revolutionary fighter and an outstanding member of the Chinese Communist Party. A squad leader in an engineering corps of the Shenyang Units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, he died a martyr at his post in August 1962. On March 5, 1963, Chairman Mao's inscription **"Learn From Comrade Lei Feng"** was made public.

⁴An example for the revolutionary youth. A Shanghai educated youth who went to settle in the Shuangho Brigade in Hellungkiang Province in 1969. Not long after he was there, he gave his life to save state property during a flood.

⁵An excellent young worker at the Changchun No. 1 Motor Vehicles Plant. He died heroically while saving state property in a fire at the end of 1971.

⁶An excellent representative of the Taching workers and the first leader of the oilfield's drilling team No. 1205. Praised for his revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death in his work, Wang Chin-hsi was called the "iron man." Elected a Member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party during the Ninth Party Congress in 1969, he died of illness in November 1970.

⁷A shock production brigade organized by some young women of the Tachai Brigade in Hsiyang County, Shansi Province. They are acclaimed as the "iron girls" team for their good work in removing hills to fill gullies and in transforming farmland.

(A translation of an article originally published in "Hongqi" No. 5, 1973.)

A Factory in Shenyang

Young Workers' Life

by Our Correspondent

NOT long after the founding of New China Chairman Mao pointed out that young people should keep fit, study hard and work well and that "full attention must be paid both to their work and study and to their recreation, sport and rest."

This correspondent visited a locomotive and rolling stock factory in the northwestern suburb of Shenyang city. Acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, the leadership of the factory and workshops has paid attention to training and educating the young people and showed concern for them politically and in general so as to enable them to grow up healthy and happy.

Set up back in the 1930s, this factory has been rebuilt and expanded into a big new factory since liberation. Of the 9,000 workers and staff, 2,000 are young workers, most having joined after 1970 following graduation from junior middle schools.

Main Subject

There are 39 branches with a membership of a thousand under the factory's Communist Youth League committee. Secretary of the League committee Comrade Chang Lien-hung said that since the young people have not been through tempering in revolutionary wars they don't know the hardships and sufferings working people had to bear under the reactionary regime in the old society. Hence the focal point of the work of the factory League committee is on bringing up these young people into worthy successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

Acting on Chairman Mao's teaching "Class struggle is the main subject young people must learn," the committee here organizes class education in various ways



Young workers repairing a locomotive.

for the young people, including listening to reports by veteran workers on the bitter and hard life before liberation and their happy life today. Some old workers take the young people to where their fathers and brothers were killed in cold blood by the Japanese imperialists and to the pens where captive labourers were confined. Other old workers recall their past strikes and struggles or compare the bitter past to today's happiness for the benefit of the young workers.

Young workers also are constantly being made aware of the excellent situation at home and abroad and given talks on the glorious revolutionary tradition of the Communist Party to heighten their level of consciousness in class struggle, fire them with a greater love for the socialist motherland and lead them to forge a world outlook of struggling for the revolution.

Right now another high tide to learn from Comrade Lei Feng is sweeping the workshops of this factory. Lei Feng was a great communist fighter who in his short 22 years of life, in village, factory or the People's Liberation Army, everywhere and at all times, displayed the fine qualities of the proletariat because

he diligently studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. The factory is popularizing and making known Lei Feng's heroic deeds by blackboard newspaper, loud-speaker, pictorial display, forum and other means. Taking Lei Feng as their model, the young people emulate his spirit of utter selflessness and devotion to the public interest and this is manifested in production and other respects. Many young people have shown a higher level of political consciousness.

Educating the less advanced youngsters is frequently carried out by the Party and Youth League organizations of the factory.

The Youth League branch secretary of the South Machinery Workshop spoke about young Chin's change. When he joined the factory in 1964, bench worker Chin Ching-cheng was known for his pugnacity in and out of the factory. He got into trouble wherever he went. He also had a real disregard for discipline, often absent from work, away hunting rabbits in the woods or playing basketball.

Patiently educate youngsters like Chin, or precipitately punish them? The secretary of the League branch said: "Our task is to cherish the young people, patiently teach them and help them raise their ideological level so that no one is left behind." The Youth League branch gave Chin guidance and helped him become aware of and appreciate the glorious responsibilities of the working class and the strict organizational discipline required of revolutionary workers. Old workers in their talks with Chin compared the past with the present and young colleagues studied Chairman Mao's article *Serve the People* with him.

Young Chin's mother talked to him at home. She showed him his father's tattered cotton-padded coat and told about the bitter and hard lives of the working people in the old society and spoke of his father's expectations of him before he died.

A gradual transformation could be seen. Everybody praised and encouraged him for whatever progress he had made. Chin has now joined the Communist Youth League and organizes after-work study class for young people in his home, and he always overfulfills his monthly production quotas.

Acquiring Skill

"We must acquire skill to serve the revolution," say the young workers and they work hard to do so.

According to the factory's rule, a young worker serves three years as an apprentice and becomes a full-fledged worker on passing an examination. To help the newcomers reach the necessary standards quickly, they are assigned to the care of veteran workers.

Veteran milling machinist Wu Teh-pin of the Third Workshop told me how he helped Chiao Su-fen. "I told her quite often what it was like to be an apprentice

in the old days. I started working in 1942 when I was 14 and life for an apprentice then was exactly as an old saying described it — apprenticeship is a three-year term of slavery. To be beaten, cursed and bawled at were all in a day's work. A whole year went by and we weren't even allowed to touch the lathe. It was a dog's life. We were fed gritty maize and sorghum. What a wonderful life apprentices enjoy today! I also frequently told her of the working class' task of building socialism and I was strict with her at work."

Chiao Su-fen who was beside us added, "Master Wu taught me skills and the style of hard work and plain living. I used to throw away the oily metal chips and rag wipers, but he said not to be so wasteful. He told me to pick the chips out of the grease and wash the rags to use again. My teacher had a terribly hard time when he was young and his health isn't what it should be but he keeps working. He sleeps in the workshop sometimes when there is a lot of work and he has to work late. He lives quite some distance from the factory, you know."

From their conversation one can see how well they get on with each other. The master cherishes his apprentice and the apprentice respects the teacher, something one never saw in the old society.

The factory sets half a day a week aside for the young workers to study and acquire techniques, with technicians and veteran workers acting as teachers. The youngsters study technique for a week once every six months during which a relatively systematic course on the basic theory of their particular jobs is given.

Because of the factory's training programme and the students' diligence, many apprentices can handle machine tools independently even during their appren-



Learning from a veteran worker.



Rehearsing a musical number.

ticeship. A few like Hu Chun, the planing machinist, have made technical innovations. He joined the factory three years ago but has already made three technical innovations with jigs and clamps to raise efficiency twofold. Li Huan-hsiu who started work only last year is repairing 120 wooden wagon planks a day instead of 20 not so long ago.

After Work

Liking sports and recreational activities a lot, unmarried young men and women living in the factory's dormitories get up very early and run and do exercises every morning. After work, some of them play basketball and volleyball in front of their workshops or have a game of table tennis or badminton indoors. With fairly complete sports facilities, including a flood-lit court and a gymnasium, the factory holds a yearly sports meet of which track and field events, basketball, volleyball and table tennis are a part.

At night, the young workers like to go to the factory's three big theatres, each with a seating capacity of over 1,000. Apart from performances of theatrical numbers and songs and dances, there are two to three film shows every week. On New Year's Day, Spring Festival and other festivals or holidays, there is more activity than usual when workers from each workshop give performances of their own creation.

The factory has a 100 member cultural troupe, a band playing Western musical instruments and another playing Chinese instruments, all formed by workers who rehearse and perform in their off-hours. Each workshop has its own cultural troupe on a smaller scale. In line with the principle of practising economy, troupe

members make part of their needed musical instruments, properties and costumes.

Study is another important aspect of the young workers' spare-time activities. There are 104 study groups in the factory which are formed according to the workshops where the young workers work or the dormitories they live in. Two hours a week are devoted to the study of works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works. Each study group works out its own study plan for both self-study and group discussions. The factory has two libraries, one for political and literary works and the other for technical books.

In addition, there are lively activities by militiamen and women who regularly practise shooting, grenade-throwing and other drills. They say: "Should the enemy invade our country, we will fight him head-on and defend our motherland."

Family Life

During my visit to the factory, I called on a young couple living in one of the factory's residential areas. The husband, Ma Cheng-chiang, is a technician and likes playing stringed instruments. Shao Pei-yen, his wife, is an electric welder in the machinery workshop who loves singing. They often met during rehearsals at the theatres and fell in love. A year later, in 1966, they got married and have a boy who goes to the factory nursery during the daytime. They usually eat in the factory's canteen, but sometimes when they are free in the evening they eat supper at home.

Ma Cheng-chiang told me: "We help each other politically and in family life. When she's busy with some other work after knocking off, I go to the nursery to pick up our boy and cook supper. When we're free after supper, we study together and sometimes sing songs. We often go to visit our parents on weekends."

This couple married late, in response to the call of the government. Ma was 27 and Shao 25. They have only one child.

The leadership of all factories and people's communes in New China, as in this factory, always shows great concern for the development of the younger generation. Nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought, both young workers and other young people have a certain level of political consciousness and are full of vitality and physically and mentally healthy. Full of confidence, they are striving to build a powerful socialist motherland.

Prosperous Cambodian Liberated Zone

THE patriotic armed forces and people of Cambodia have won great victories in the more than three years of their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Ninety per cent of the country's territory and 80 per cent of the population is under the effective control of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia. Stretching from the northwestern mountainous districts to the Mekong plains and from the northeastern Province of Stung Treng to Koh Kong Province on the Gulf of Siam, Cambodia's vast Liberated Zone is prospering.

This rich and fertile land of the ancient Kingdom of Angkor is being rejuvenated as the people's political power becomes more and more consolidated, agricultural and side-line production goes up and the people are leading a happy and prosperous life.

In Koh Kong and Stung Treng Provinces

In Koh Kong Province on the southwest coast, the National United Front of Cambodia distributed to the peasants land seized from them by the traitors. It also helped them set up labour exchange teams, mutual-aid groups and supply and marketing co-operatives and surmount difficulties arising from lack of seed, buffalo and farm tools. A campaign for higher rice yields has been launched throughout the province. Thanks to the common efforts of the cadres and the masses, per hectare yield of rice has gone up season by season. The Liberated Zone is more than self-sufficient in grain. Traditional fish products such as salted fish and shrimp and fish sauce have been restored and developed. The area planted to coconut, pineapple, lichee and other fruit trees and vegetables has been expanded.

Located in the northeast, Stung Treng Province was known as an outlying area with poor communications where the people had to get their food grain and even vegetables from other places.

But the province is not a barren land. Since liberation, the people of various nationalities launched an agricultural production campaign by utilizing the favourable natural conditions and doubled the area planted to food grains. They used water-wheels to irrigate the land or built reservoirs to store water. Despite drought, this once grain-short province reaped a bumper harvest last year and is now self-sufficient in grain.

Changes in a Mountainous Area

The Koulen mountainous area in the northern part of Siem Reap Province is rich in natural resources.

However, large portions of fertile land and rich forest resources had been seized by henchmen of the traitorous Lon Nol clique and the people lived a miserable existence.

After throwing out the traitors, the people there became the masters of the land and forests. They set up mutual-aid teams in production as well as live-stock breeding and timber-selling co-operatives. Bringing into full play the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, they built water conservancy projects to raise grain output. They had a good harvest in last year's rainy season and are expecting a bumper one in the current dry season. The Koulen mountainous area today abounds in lichee, pineapple, pepper and plum trees. People's living standards are rising steadily and everywhere there are smiling faces to be seen.



Militiamen and women in the Liberated Zone going to the fields.



Primary school pupils in Liberated Zone.

Agricultural production has shown a marked increase as a result of repairing and building numerous irrigation works, expanding the sown area of different grains, improving cultivation methods and increasing the use of fertilizer. With the steady rise in the peasants' living standards, more and more grain has been supplied to support the liberation struggle.

A Glimpse of the Market

Handicraftsmen in the Liberated Zone are using whatever materials are locally available to turn out farm tools and daily necessities to meet the needs of the population. Blacksmiths in Preah Vihear Province have produced many farm tools from local iron. Picks, ploughshares, pots, pails and other utensils have been made out of wrecked enemy vehicles and aircraft, which are a big support to farming.

With the development of agriculture and handicrafts, the market in the Liberated Zone is thriving and prices remain steady. All goods are sold at reasonable and stable prices fixed by the local organizations of the National United Front. The prospering Liberated Zone astonishes those who just arrive from enemy-controlled areas.

In the past in the mountainous areas such as Monduliri, Preah Vihear and Oddar Meanchey Provinces, where communications are not good, supplies of salt, cloth and other daily necessities were drastically short and prices high. Many people suffered from dropsy because they could not afford to buy salt and many had no clothes. After the establishment of the people's regime, supply and marketing co-operatives were organized in the villages. Now people in these areas

can buy salt, cloth, medicine and farm tools in local co-operatives, which sell commodities on credit to those who need cash.

Culture and Education

Culture and education in the Liberated Zone are rapidly developing under the leadership of the National United Front of Cambodia and the people's regime at various levels. There are schools or special courses in every village for children and spare-time literacy classes for adults.

The people's regime at various levels is training many teachers. Lomphat District in Ratanakiri Province has trained 40 primary school teachers of various nationalities since liberation, while Rovieng District in Preah Vihear Province has trained 50 of them who are of Khmer and other nationalities. Students both study and do productive labour and mature quickly.

Great progress has been made in art and literature in the war conditions. Many art troupes and cultural teams have been set up in the Liberated Zone. Artists perform for the armed forces and people and take part in productive labour at the same time. This strongly arouses the people's militancy and labour enthusiasm.

Building People's Power

The Liberated Zone has been increasingly consolidated and expanded. Committees of the National United Front from provinces down to villages and the people's regime at all levels have been set up. Revolutionary mass organizations such as the Workers' Association, the Democratic Youth Federation, the Democratic Women's Association and the Students' Union have come into being. Under the people's regime, the labouring people have become their own masters and take an active part in building people's power and in all kinds of social and political activities. Large numbers of fine cadres and poor peasants have been elected to administrative organs at various levels. Having taken their destiny into their own hands, the people are leading a life of genuine freedom and democracy.

The National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union have won wide support from the people. In the Liberated Zone as well as in areas temporarily controlled by the enemy, more

and more workers, peasants, monks, intellectuals and other people have rallied around the Front and the Government.

Seeing through the traitorous Phnom Penh clique's decadent nature, more and more public figures, func-

tionaries, and officers and men of the clique have crossed over to the people and gone to the Liberated Zone which has become a strong base and a reliable rear for the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Report From Cameroon

A Visit to the "Economic Capital" Douala

REFERRED to as the "economic capital," picturesque Douala on the Atlantic coast in southwest Cameroon is the country's biggest city and a centre of industry and commerce.

Setting out from Yaounde, the capital, to visit this tropical city, we headed west, driving 280 kilometres to the industrial district of "Douala" with rows of factory buildings at the east end of Douala. We reached the Wouri River after going through this district and the city's downtown area. A gust of wind blowing in from the sea as we got out of the car told us we were getting close to the Atlantic.

Looking from on high near the river gave us a splendid view of Douala and the surrounding scenery — clusters of white buildings amid green trees and the wide river flowing through the urban area and emptying into the ocean. A 1,800-metre-long bridge spanned the river. Mount Cameroon, the highest peak in West Africa, towered in the distance. Once a colonialist stronghold for plundering Cameroon, Douala has now become a centre for developing the Cameroonian people's national economy.

Symbol of Cameroon's Development

The Douala and the Wouri River valley region is covered by a big tropical forest, stretching to south Cameroon. The fertile soil gives an abundance of products. The industrious Cameroonian people have lived and worked there since the 5th century. From the 15th century, however, the Western colonialists had brought endless disaster and misery to the people. According to records, European colonialists swarmed in after a Portuguese fleet arrived at the Wouri estuary in 1472. They engaged in a criminal slave trade in the Douala area and plundered the natural resources of the country. A bone of contention among the colonialists because of its important economic and strategic position in the country, the area of Douala gradually became their stronghold for

looting Cameroon. Together with the people of the whole country, the heroic inhabitants waged a prolonged struggle against colonial rule.

To consolidate national independence and change the state of poverty and backwardness caused by age-old colonial rule, the government has paid great attention to national economic development since Cameroon's independence in 1960. Douala, where most of the factories built during the first two five-year plans from 1961 to 1971 were concentrated, has two-thirds of the country's 200 enterprises. With the mushrooming of new enterprises in Douala, industrial output value has increased year by year. The city's communications and transport have also expanded rapidly in step with the development of industry. It is linked by rail with Nkongsamba, an important economic crop area in the north, and with Yaounde in the east. Douala international airport and harbour are the most important sea and air transport centres connecting Cameroon with European and other African countries. With a population of more than 300,000, Douala is now the nation's industrial and commercial centre.

We visited a farm tool plant which went into operation in 1965. The ploughs, wagons, machetes, peanut-shellers and other farm tools produced there are adapted to local needs. A leading staff member of the plant told us that all the machetes used by almost every Cameroonian peasant had to be imported before. Now the plant's machetes not only meet Cameroon's own needs but are exported to neighbouring countries.

One of the most attractive commodities in many shops is colourful home-made cotton cloth. Though Cameroon is rich in cotton she had to import large quantities of cotton cloth every year before independence because there was no cotton textile industry. The Cameroon Textile Company which was set up in Douala in 1966 has built a printing and dyeing mill there and a textile mill in a province where cotton is grown as a main crop. Seventy per cent of the cotton cloth on the home market today is produced

by the company with Cameroonian cotton. Moreover, Cameroon exported 3 million metres of grey cloth to Europe last year. The irrational state of solely exporting raw materials and importing finished products before independence is gradually changing in Cameroon.

Douala is playing an important role in the country's economic construction. As President Ahidjo said: "Douala is a double symbol of the unity vividly manifested by the Cameroonian nation and of our desire for development."

Cameroon "Flies With Its Own Wings"

Douala international airport is the air traffic hub linking Cameroon with European and other African countries. The traffic volume ranks second among airports in French-speaking African countries. A great number of foreign tourists pour into Cameroon in the dry season every year. The famous Waza Natural Zoo in the north is a particular attraction. The total number of passengers on the Douala-Yaounde flight was 100,000 from November 1971 to November 1972. Before 1971, however, Cameroon had no aviation company of her own even on domestic routes, which caused great loss to the country's economy. The Cameroon Airlines

run mainly with the country's own capital was set up in May 1971 with headquarters in Douala. This has been warmly welcomed by the Cameroonian people. When he inspected Douala last year President Ahidjo stressed: "We set up the Cameroon Airlines to meet a challenge and demonstrate our sovereignty and we are aware that air transport is a powerful economic instrument."

In Douala we went to see the President and General Director of the Cameroon Airlines who told us with feeling about the airlines' satisfactory achievements in the more than a year since its establishment. Its passengers on the domestic and international routes totalled 169,000 the first year and passenger service income rose to 3,500 million African francs. By last February, the airlines had started international flights to 11 African and European countries, and the number will continue to grow.

Another important advance by Cameroon was that she began to have her own pilots. The plane manned by the first one took to the air in August 1972. Not content with her achievements, Cameroon has been stepping up training her airmen. Acclaiming this, the Cameroonian press said: Cameroon "flies with its own wings!"

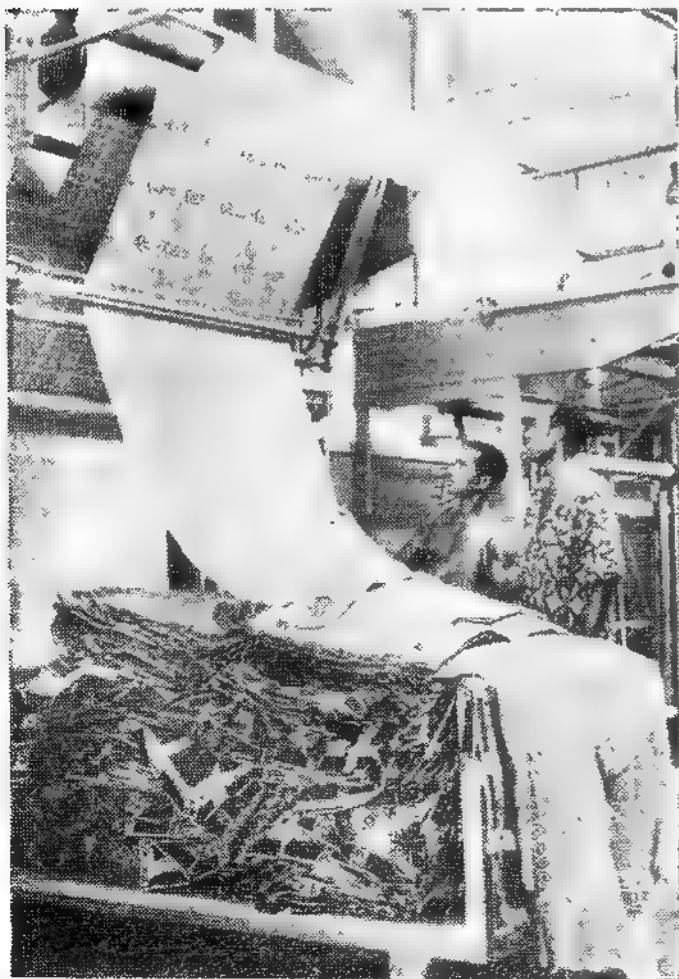
Changes in Douala Port

Built in the 16th century by European colonialists, the Port of Douala is at the mouth of the Wouri River, 20 kilometres from the ocean. It was from here that hundreds of thousands of Cameroonians were shipped abroad to be slaves. It was also from here that the colonialists took countless low-priced materials from Cameroon and brought in expensive finished products. Through this exchange of unequal value, they ruthlessly exploited Cameroon and made fabulous profits in the last few centuries. But since the independence of Cameroon, the port has served the country's economic development.

We went to the port one afternoon accompanied by 33-year-old Mambe Tashi who became the first Cameroonian navigator on June 1, 1971 and chief commandant of the port in September last year. A staff member of the port said that all leading posts in the port are now held by Cameroonians.

To meet the needs of economic development, the Cameroonian Government has enlarged the port of Douala. The number of mooring docks has increased from six to eleven. Since the harbour was dredged 22,000-ton oil tankers can moor there, and the volume of traffic handled by the port has become much bigger. Ocean-going freighters mooring in the port have risen from 890 in 1961 to 1,500 a year at present, and the volume of goods loaded and unloaded in port has almost doubled from 930,000 tons in 1961 to over 1,800,000 tons a year now. Port Douala is making its contribution to Cameroonian economic construction.

—Hsinhua Correspondents



Workers in Douala examining printed fabric.

The Nannao Brigade Rejects Apriorism

by Li Suo-shou*

This article describes how members of the Nannao Brigade of the Tachai People's Commune in Shansi Province study Chairman Mao's philosophical works in the course of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work and how, through their own experience, they rejected apriorism and the "theory of geniuses" advocated by Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers. This has helped to emancipate their minds and brought about a vigorous development in both revolution and production. — Ed.

PERCHED on a high mountain ridge 1,100 metres above sea level, Nannao was notorious for its poor, barren soil before liberation. Led by the Party after the liberation, we former poor and lower-middle peasants took our destiny into our own hands. Production went up and our livelihood improved. Since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began, in particular, great changes have come to our village.

Our *pei-mu* grain yield rose from 130 *jin* to 933 *jin* in the five years from 1966 to 1971. Though we have only some 300 people in the 60-odd families, the grain delivered and sold to the state in 1971 amounted to nearly 1,000 *jin* per person. Our brigade has 120,000 *jin* of grain reserves, enough for everyone to eat for a whole year. Though there was a bad drought in 1972, we overcame its effects and had another fairly good harvest.

These last few years, we have cut many terraced fields on the hills, completed a number of water conservancy works, built a road that winds up the mountain, put up high-tension transmission lines and laid tap water pipes. As production soared, life has improved steadily. We now have enough and some to spare — 90 per cent of the households have money in the bank.

How did all this happen? Was it because some "geniuses" suddenly showed up in our village? Of course not. It is because we Nannao poor and lower-middle peasants, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, are now writing our own history. Studying Chairman Mao's philosophical works to criticize the apriorism and "theory of geniuses" advertised by Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers has helped liberate our minds and thus gave a big fillip to Nannao's revolution and production.

Intelligence and Ability Come From Practice

To usurp Party leadership and seize state power and restore capitalism, Liu Shao-chi and other political

swindlers spread idealist apriorism, asserting that some people were born "geniuses" and should dictate to the world, while others were born "simpletons" who could only be beasts of burden.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "They [correct ideas] come from social practice, and from it alone; they come from three kinds of social practice, the struggle for production, the class struggle and scientific experiment." "Whoever wants to know a thing has no way of doing so except by coming into contact with it, that is, by living (practising) in its environment."

The changes which have taken place in our village in the last few years fully show that practice helps people increase their ability and intelligence, whereas without practice, the result will be just the opposite.

Take building the road up the mountain. Communications in Nannao were so poor that it did not even have a road wide enough for a horse cart to pass through. For generations, delivering manure to the fields or getting the grain home depended on men or mules. In 1967, we decided to build a road to facilitate work. The class enemies sneered: "There has never been such a road in Nannao, and there never will be!"

The brigade's Party branch organized its members and the masses to study over and over again Chairman Mao's *On Practice, Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?* and other philosophical works and started a revolutionary criticism campaign. The commune members declared: "What we can't do we'll learn by doing, we'll train blacksmiths and masons through work."

We did the survey work for a road and organized a road-building team of 20. Party member Wang Hutou volunteered to learn smithy work. Overcoming many difficulties, he eventually learnt to repair picks, hoes and chisels. Later, when transmission lines were put up and new dwellings dug, he learnt masonry and carpentry along with some knowledge of electricity. Inspired by his example and under his coaching, over a dozen other commune members learnt the skills of the blacksmith, mason and carpenter. When someone called him a "clever man," Wang said: "I'm not. I learnt only because there is Mao Tse-tung Thought to guide me, the masses to support me and by learning on the job." His experience shows that so long as one is adept at learning through practice, he will be able to do what he could not do.

"Cleverness" is also relative. Man's intelligence will develop continuously through practice. Take road-

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Cadres and members of the Nannao Brigade terracing a field.

building and blasting, for instance. At first, we would drill a vertical hole in the rocks and put in gunpowder to blast them. After doing this many times, we improved, and drilled horizontally into the cracks in the rocks and changed to using TNT. This not only saved labour and powder but was safer and more effective. Carrying out the principle of "practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge," we became quite "clever" and our ability to subdue nature increased. After some 20 days of hard work, we cut a 2.5-kilometre road on the mountain-sides. Now even trucks can drive straight into the village.

This incident is itself a repudiation of the apriorism advocated by Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers, a blow to the class enemies and an education and inspiration to the cadres and masses.

The Masses Are the Real Heroes

Chairman Mao has said: "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers, on the other hand, claimed that a few "heroes," and not the people, are the makers of history. This is nothing but historical idealism.

We Nannao peasants have our answer to this question. It is the people here who till the fields and build the roads and houses and put up the transmission lines. Without the masses, there would be no Nannao today.

Fighting drought is another case in point. The worst drought in a century hit us last year; there was not one good rain from the skies the year through. What should we have done? We reviewed Chairman Mao's injunction to "be prepared against war, be pre-

pared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." Under the leadership of the Party branch, all of us worked hard, relying on our own efforts. In less than three months, we completed an irrigation station and two water-detention basins, sank wells and cut a labyrinth of ditches and channels to bring mountain water to the parched fields.

The people working and fighting in the forefront of revolution and production have the richest experience. Just as Chairman Mao has said, "In a sense, the fighters with the most practical experience are the wisest and the most capable."

Before, we had to carry drinking water from 2.5 kilometres away. In 1970, our village started getting running water from the 2,000 metres of pipelines we laid. Even so, they were no match for the extra-big drought last year. The water table dropped so low that little water could be drawn up from the river and the taps gave only a trickle. We cadres talked it over and decided to dig a pond and lead what water there was in the river into it to be pumped up from there. After a day of work, 19-year-old Li Tsun-yin, the electrician in charge of the pumps, came up with an idea. He said: "What's the use of a pond if the whole river dries up? Moreover, the river water is not good for drinking. I think we should dig a deep well, and that'll give us clean water from underground." Both cadres and masses voted for this idea. Everybody worked with enthusiasm, and it was ready in four days. This incident provided us cadres with much food for thought.

"The Other Half"

Criticism of idealist apriorism was also a big help to emancipating the minds of the women, "the other half," so to speak. Through it, they got rid of their inferiority complex and began to chuck out old traditions and customs. They started thinking and doing things they would not have dared to before, and challenged the men in every kind of work. Some learnt to plough and sow, others who used to get scared whenever they saw the men getting ready to blast the rocks, are now not only expert dynamiters themselves but even make the dynamite.

One episode illustrates the extent of the emancipation of their minds. A rocky hill used to bar our way out of the village, but nobody ever thought it could be

(Continued on p. 23.)

SAMDECH SIHANOUK IN AFRICA

Senegal—First Stop

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, on May 13 concluded his official visit to Senegal—the first stop on his current visit to nine African and European countries. Guinea is the next country on his itinerary.

The visit to Senegal was highly successful.

✱ Dakar was in festive garb on May 1. Thousands of the city's inhabitants turned out in the streets to welcome the arrival of their distinguished visitor, waving the Cambodian national flag, beating tom-toms and doing folk dances. Besides official banquets and receptions, there was also a mass welcome meeting. Press, radio and television gave wide coverage to the Samdech's visit.

✱ Samdech Sihanouk and President Senghor had talks during which they exchanged views on major international questions and bilateral relations between the two countries. In the joint communique signed by the two leaders, Senegal reaffirmed its support for the just struggle of the Cambodian people led by the Royal Government of National Union and the National United Front of Cambodia. Both sides pledged to strengthen their co-operation in the political, economic, cultural and social fields.

During his stay in Senegal, Samdech Sihanouk reiterated the Cambodian people's determination to liberate all Cambodian territory and never to enter into negotiations or "reconciliation" with the Phnom Penh traitors. He said that the Cambodian people are the victims of U.S. imperialist aggression but if the United States stopped bombing and strafing his country, stopped military aid to the Lon Nol regime and withdrew all non-Khmer military personnel from Cambodian territory,

reconciliation between the Kingdom of Cambodia and the United States of America will be achieved and Cambodia will agree to forget the recent tragic events and immediately re-establish diplomatic and friendly relations with the United States. The Samdech pointed out that the Cambodian people's struggle was not only to save their own country but also to contribute to safeguarding the future of the peoples of the Asian, African and Latin American countries who love independence, freedom and progress.

TRUE FACE OF SOCIAL-IMPERIALISM

Diplomats or Spies?

The expulsion of a Soviet diplomat from Norway for espionage activities in April was followed by the French Court of Security passing judgment on May 3 in an espionage case involving the Soviet Embassy in France. A Russian-born French atomic engineer, Dimitri Volokhoff was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for supplying military and industrial intelligence to Soviet agents. These two cases show that the Soviet social-imperialists more and more are going in for cloak-and-dagger methods to engage in subversion and sabotage against some sovereign countries out of the need for expansion and aggression abroad.

Scandalous stories of one Moscow "diplomat" after another being declared *persona non grata* and expelled from their accredited countries have become commonplace international news in the world press.

In September 1971, 105 Soviet "diplomats" and other personnel were expelled by the British Government for spying. This big scandal caused a world sensation at the time. Soviet spies have also been expelled by the Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark, Belgium, Norway, France and other European countries.

Soviet personnel totalling more than 100 were exposed and told to leave the country by Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador and other Latin American countries in the last two years. Ghana, Egypt, Zaire and the Sudan in Africa and Japan and Thailand in Asia have also expelled Soviet spies or exposed their espionage activities. The British journal *Soviet Analyst* reported on November 16 last year: "During the past decade an incomplete list shows that Soviet diplomats, often caught *flagrante delicto*, have been expelled from 36 countries, in all six continents, for espionage and cognate activities."

The foreign press also disclosed that 50 per cent of the Soviet diplomatic personnel abroad are professional intelligence agents. Apart from taking advantage of diplomatic immunity, Soviet agents also carried out other disguised forms of espionage activities: some of them mixed themselves in with economic, military and technical personnel "aiding" developing countries; some were disguised as tourists or crew members and still others went abroad temporarily as "delegates" to some international conferences or as personnel sent to their embassies on business.

It is worth noting that in recent years the Soviet revisionists have left no stone unturned to make Hongkong their spy base in Asia. Under various pretexts, large numbers of Soviet intelligence agents frequented Hongkong to collect political, military and economic information about China and Southeast Asian countries.

At times, the Soviet revisionists used their spy ships plying in the coastal waters of sovereign states to gather information. Not long ago Pakistan papers revealed that Soviet trawlers with electronic equipment have been frequently engaged in spying activities off the Pakistan coast. A French paper reported last January that a Soviet spy submarine intruded into the Toulon coastal area in the French defence zone. It pointed out that the mission of this submarine was obviously to probe military installations in that area.

It is only justifiable that such *persona non grata* should have evoked the indignation of and condemnation by the countries concerned. As the Pakistan paper *Nawa-i-Wagt* (Voice of Time) put it: "Russia claims to be a champion of the struggle against colonialism and imperialism, but her entire conduct is repugnant to the recognized principles of international morality and belies Russia's own claims. No right thinking person can fail to term such conduct as 'tsarist.'"

F.R.G.

Inflation and Strikes

To reduce the amount of currency in circulation, the central bank of the Federal Republic of Germany announced its discount rate was being raised from 5 to 6 per cent as from May 4. This was the fifth time the bank raised the rate since last October 9.

Inflation and rising living costs in the F.R.G. have sharpened since the latter half of last year. The rate of increase in living costs last October reached 6.4 per cent as compared with October 1971 and it reached 7.5 per cent in April this year as compared with April 1972.

Food prices at the end of March averaged 8.8 per cent more than a year ago. Potatoes rose 55.6 per cent, bread 9 per cent, fresh meat 15.1 per cent, vegetables 14.3 per cent and fruit 16.5 per cent. Prices for clothing and shoes went up by 12 to 20 per cent and rents 6 per cent on an average.

Skyrocketing living costs plus the growing tax burden have badly affected the living standards of the F.R.G. working people and more and more of them have gone on strike, demonstrated and held protest meetings. On April 17, 90 per cent of the country's organized printers held a big strike which stopped publication of nearly all the leading papers in the country. Earlier, a strike by some 25,000 Dortmund steelworkers brought production to a complete standstill in three plants of the Hoesch Ag., while 6,000 workers of

the Badischen Anilin und Soda Fabrik (BASF) and other chemical works in Bad Hoenningen staged on April 6 a strike as a warning, the first by the city's workers in the chemical industry in the last 50 years.

RIOTS IN CHILE

Part of Anti-Government Scheme

At the Santiago rally celebrating May Day, President Salvador Allende described the recent riots in his country as nothing but the continuation of the anti-government activities master-minded by reactionaries at home and abroad in the last two years. He called on the nation to close ranks in a common effort to foil this sinister conspiracy.

Since the latter part of April, forces of reaction in Chile have time and again made trouble resulting in bloodshed. Violent attacks were made on the Presidential Palace, a number of government and newspaper offices and shops in Santiago on April 26; the following day disturbances spread to Valparaiso and Chillan. In Santiago, Jose Ricardo Ahumada, a young worker, was shot to death and several others wounded.

Condemnation of these riots was immediate. On those two days, workers, employees, students and people of various social strata in the capital marched in the streets or held meetings to voice their support for the Allende government and cry out against the planned disturbances. One hundred thousand Santiago citizens held a solemn funeral service for Ahumada on April 30. Mass meetings and demonstrations supporting the government also took place in Valparaiso. In its April 27 statement, the Chilean Government pointed out that the riots were contrived "to once again paralyse the country through the same sectors who launched the seditious strike last October."

Earlier, at the April 18 meeting celebrating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Chilean Socialist Party, President Allende had warned that danger was lurking and the

Chilean people would have to go through a difficult time. The danger and menace, he said, had come from the desperation of national and international reactionaries who were seeking to create economic chaos and blockade the Chilean Government. "Imperialism, the ally of domestic reaction," he said, "is the arch enemy today, yesterday and tomorrow."

MILITARY-OCCUPIED SIKKIM

India Tightens Control

After sending troops to occupy Sikkim and taking over its administration by force (see *Peking Review* No. 16), New Delhi signed a "Sikkim agreement" with the Chogyal (King) of Sikkim and leaders of Sikkim political parties.

Signed on May 8 in Gangtok, the agreement was aimed at tightening Indian control over Sikkim. It provides that New Delhi is "solely responsible" for the defence and foreign affairs of Sikkim and "responsible" for its internal affairs and economic development. The agreement also stipulates that "to head the administration in Sikkim, there shall be a chief executive who shall be appointed by the Chogyal on the nomination of the Government of India." Any difference of opinion between the chief executive and the Chogyal "shall be referred to the (India's) political officer in Sikkim who shall obtain the advice of the Government of India which shall be binding." The Indian Government's control over Sikkim, thus, goes beyond the provisions of the unequal treaty signed in 1950 between India and Sikkim.

An AFP report from New Delhi on May 9 pointed out that with the conclusion of this agreement, "India had achieved the aims it had set out to achieve when it intervened in Sikkim during last month's trouble." These were to "clip the wings of the Chogyal" and "safeguard India's control over the state."

Reporting the "Sikkim agreement," the *Indian Express* said that the Chogyal of Sikkim will be "only a figure-head."

NOTEBOOK

Pakistan Dance Ensemble. "Fine." "Accomplished." "Distinct national flavour." "Unique artistic style." "Exquisite execution." These superlatives were only some of the typical remarks with which Peking's papers described the three performances given by the Pakistan National Dance Ensemble in the Chinese capital. The artists from China's close neighbour Pakistan held Peking audiences spellbound by their superb performances.

The performance on the evening of May 5 was attended by Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and his wife Madame Kang Ke-ching, Vice-Chairman Saifudin of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and others.

One of the most widely known folk dances in Pakistan is the Khatak dance which originated in beautiful Khyber Pass in the north. Located in the border region, the Pass occupies such a strategic position that no foreign invader in the past could resist laying his hands on. Tribal warriors there did this dance long ago to express their militancy in resisting foreign aggression. The dancers, all young, robust and tough, graphically epitomized the bravery of the Pakistan people: dauntless before brute force and full of courage in defending national independence and state sovereignty.

These Pakistan artists believe that art is a mirror reflecting life. In the words of Zia Mohyeddin who headed the ensemble, when art fails to mirror the life of the people, it is bound to be unreal and lose all value. With this as the guiding principle, they have in their practice not only sung the praises of the people's bravery and fighting spirit, but also given a full rendition of the people's love for labour and wisdom. The Sindhi dance showing the joy of peasants over a bumper harvest is just one outstanding example. The graceful and varied passages brought the audiences right to the harvest scenes in Pakistan's countryside and the theatre-goers were made to share the Pakistan peasants' joy in their toil.

On stage, the Pakistan dancers proved themselves artists of great virtuosity. Perveen Qassim, leading dancer of the ensemble, who is famous nationally and internationally, left an indelible impression on the viewers by her solo Kathak dance. In inheriting this traditional art of the Kathak school which has a history of several thousand years and preserving its artistic purity she deserves much credit. Perveen, incidentally, was Chinese folk dancer Chang Chun's tutor when the latter studied dancing in Pakistan in 1964.

The simple plot of this dance is about a girl finishing her toilet to meet her sweetheart. But Perveen elevated this Kathak dance to a very high artistic plane with her skilful, superb and creative movements.

The ensemble's performances were accompanied by a band using Pakistan folk instruments; its musical harmony and vivacity also won great admiration from the theatre-goers. Worth mentioning is the playing of the *tabla*, a traditional Pakistan drum, whose richly varied rhythm and timbre actually touched the right chord. With its special sound effects,

the *tabla* added colour to practically all the dance performances. Though the band includes such Western musical instruments as the violin, it seems to it that Pakistan's own national instruments dominate its musical arrangements. What impressed the audience most is that the Pakistan artists set great store by the nation's traditional culture and know best how to make use of it so that the healthy and unadorned national features of their own art can be well preserved.



Kathak individual dance.



Sindhi dance.

Zia Mohyeddin made a heart-warming speech at the May 3 premiere. "Pakistan and China," he said, "have a long-standing friendship. Our mission here is to consolidate this friendship." These friendly sentiments were fully expressed by the artists in all three performances during which they played the Chinese melody *Red Guards From the Grasslands Meet Chairman Mao* and sang in chorus *Long Live Chairman Mao!* in Chinese.

The wonderful performances the Pakistan artists gave in their China tour made us feel all the more that Pakistan deserves to be called a great nation, and its people an industrious and courageous people. Many numbers in their repertoire sparkle with the many facets of the colourful life and struggle of the Pakistan people, the image of a nation which is firm and staunch in opposing foreign intervention and upholding national dignity.

College Worker-Students Back in Production

FIFTY-TWO workers with practical experience from over 30 plants, mines and enterprises in Liaoning Province finished experimental courses in inorganic matter and machine building at the Talien Engineering College last year. They have returned to production, most of them becoming members of the technical core in their respective places of work. Twenty-eight of them are technicians, four are in production management and ten are leading production at the plant or workshop level.

Four have joined the Chinese Communist Party. The students have applied the theory they learnt to solve key production problems. Thirty-four of them have completed 28 technical innovations and designed 19 items of specialized machine tools, big equipment and technological processes in production.

A certain chemical fertilizer plant had run out of nitrogen, urgently needed in large quantities. It would take a long time to bring it in from outside, and production would be affected. What was to be done? Technician Han Cheng-yi, a former college worker-student, proposed to manufacture nitrogen with the plant's spare equipment—a copper-ammonia scrubber. With the help of the workers he applied the relevant principles he had learnt at engineering college to work out the programme for turning out high-purity nitrogen. In the year following his return to the plant, he has studied technology diligently, designed many pieces of equipment and proposed five effective technical innovations.

A worker-student returning to the Talien No. 4 Machine Tool Plant after graduation was assigned the task of designing an internal grinding machine. It called for strict accuracy and high standards in other respects.

Undaunted by difficulties, he made full use of the practical experience accumulated over the years as well as the theoretical knowledge he learnt at college, and read a large amount of reference material. He finally completed the designs and the machine was successfully trial-produced.

By studying on their own and keeping in close touch with production practice, these former worker-students have steadily raised their theoretical level after returning to their production posts. Sung Ming-chen is a good example. After the task of trial-producing a universal tool microscope was assigned him by his plant, he studied the *Theory of Optical Instruments* during his spare time and read all the technical data he could find concerning a dozen or so telescopes, large tool microscopes and other instruments. This enabled him to do a better job of designing and installing the universal tool microscope.

After returning to their plants, some worker-students on their own initiative paid attention to passing

on the technical knowledge they had gained to other workers.

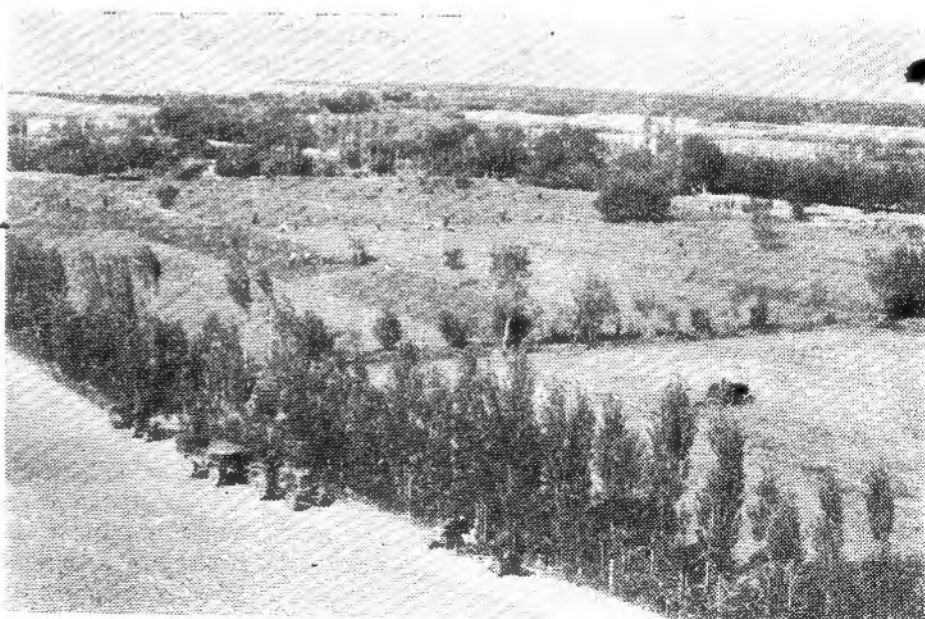
Taming the "Yellow Dragon"

THE western part of Kansu Province is the site of a big sand hill 1,300 metres above sea-level. Local people call this huge pile of yellow sand—45 kilometres by 35 kilometres—the "Wailing Sand" because of the noise when the wind blows hard.

Enclosed on three sides—north, east and west—by desert, the Mingshan Brigade is at the foot of this hill. The blowing wind filled the sky with sand and dust while moving sand engulfed fields and villages. People in the old society had a name for the sand-laden winds, the "Yellow Dragon." Those were the days of individual farming and there was no way to get rid of this menace. Inhabitants simply packed their belongings and left.

People in the new society organized themselves to battle the sand and wind. Mapping out a plan to curb the moving sand, they first dug channels to bring water in and then planted trees.

Five big dunes were removed and a 400-metre channel was dug in their



A section of the forest belt built by the Mingshan Brigade to protect its fields from encroaching sand.

initial attempt. But the next strong wind wrecked all their work. Refusing to become discouraged, the cadres and peasants redoubled their efforts.

What had happened was that as soon as they had dug the channel they immediately began conducting water in and planting trees. The water, however, had caused the banks to crumble and fill up the channel. Some of the young trees were buried, others were swept away. People brought clay to firm up the banks and replanted the saplings.

Their first success became a bridge-head, and the peasants dug more channels and planted more trees each year to consolidate it. More than 80 dunes were removed and over 600 *mu* land was won back from the encroaching desert. Thirty-six channels were dug and 36 kilometres of shelter belts were planted. Of the 970,000 trees, 60,000 were fruit trees.

The "Yellow Dragon" was conquered and the brigade's grain production moved up and up. Per-*mu* output in 1971 was 524 *jin*, far higher than the state-set target for the region. The yield in 1972 reached 742 *jin* per *mu*. At the same time much fruit has been gathered every year.

The solid changes that took place gave the people there added confidence in battling and winning the fight against wind and sand. Some among those who had been forced to flee began coming back and building new homes, determined to contribute their share in the effort to completely transform this area.

HERE AND THERE

Chemical Fertilizer Industry. Spread over 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, there are now 1,400 small chemical fertilizer plants that have been built by various localities in China. Together with the large and medium-sized chemical fertilizer plants which form the backbone of the industry, these small plants make up a preliminary base for the industry. This base includes big, small and medium-sized chemical fertilizer plants the distribution of which is fairly rational and it has greatly accelerated the industry's growth. Between 1970 and 1972, the rise in China's chemical fertilizer averaged 3.4 million tons annually, nearly eightfold the average annual increase in the previous twenty years, from 1949 when the People's Republic of China was founded

to 1969. Nitrogenous and phosphate fertilizers produced by small chemical fertilizer plants last year accounted for 60 per cent of the national total.

Light Industry. Many light industrial products in China fulfilled or over-fulfilled state plans in the first quarter of 1973. These include cotton cloth, sugar, gunny bags, machine-made paper and cardboard, cigarettes, electric bulbs and big specialized weighing instruments. Compared with the same period last year, output of synthetic detergents went up 31 per cent, and that of plastic shoes and table tennis balls rose 54 and 45 per cent respectively. Increases in chemical fibres, woollen and silk fabrics, bicycles, wrist watches, sewing machines, salt, cigarettes, clocks and enamel, pottery and china ware for daily use ranged from 2 to 30 per cent. Apart from increasing production, light industry has steadily raised the quality of its products and added more and more new patterns and varieties. Shanghai trial-produced and produced more than 3,200 new textiles in the first four months this year. Many areas also made consumer goods to meet the special needs of the national minority peoples.

(Continued from p. 18.)

removed. After criticizing idealist apriorism last year, the cadres and members reasoned that since "slaves are the makers of history," surely we peasants of today can remove that hill. It was the women who first volunteered. All winter 40 of them drilled the rocks, blasted them out, carried the debris away and brought in fresh earth. By spring, they had levelled the hilltop into 18 *mu* of fertile cropland.

Cadres Change Working Style

Revolutionary mass criticism, which swept away traces of the "theory of geniuses" in the minds of the brigade's cadres, brought changes in their work style.

As Nannao constantly changed for the better, some cadres, including myself, found ourselves getting rather smug. We began to think how smart we were and took all the credit for improvements in the village. We took less part in collective productive labour, devoted less time to our work, and did not follow the mass line as much as before.

While criticizing apriorism, we studied Chairman Mao's teachings to be modest and prudent and mobilized all Party members and poor and lower-middle peasants to help us overcome our complacency. The result was that the idea that the masses are the real heroes took root, and we seriously followed the mass line, which helped to bring about closer cadre-masses relations and made us take part in labour with greater readiness.

Through our practice, we came to realize that whether rural cadres at the grass roots actively take part in collective productive labour or not is not merely a question of the amount of work one does; more important, it is a question of sticking to a materialist line or taking up an idealist one. Once a cadre becomes divorced from labour, he will become divorced from reality and the masses and go against Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. He will do things which the masses do not want and, in production work, is prone to issue orders that are wide of the mark. On the other hand, regular participation in labour enables him to keep in constant touch with the masses and keep his fingers on the pulse of things; only thus can he truly become one with the masses.

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